Numb. 258.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From November 1. to November 8. 1733.

LONDON.

From the WEEKLY MISCELLANY, Aug. 11.

THE Writer of a Letter in this Paper, highly applauds the Undertaking of eſtabliſhing a Colony in *Georgia*, beſtows large Encomiums on the Founders of it; and adds, that a Subſcription is now open'd by the Truſtees for the religious Uſes of the Colony, a Church is to be built and endow'd at *Savannah*, and a Clergyman, well recommended, is ſent over on the Foot of an annual Salary, to reſide as the firſt Miniſter of it there. Theſe early Expreſſions of Zeal in the Truſtees, give us juſt Ground to hope, that a better Face of Religion will be preſerv'd in *Georgia*, than appears in many of our *American* Settlements; and that many Obſtacles which have hitherto defeated all Attempts to gain the *Indians*, may be gradually remov'd. And as a Confirmation of his Hopes, the Writer gives the following Part of a Letter from *James Oglethorpe*, Eſq; at *Georgia*, to the Hon. ---- in *London*. Dated the 9th of *June* laſt.

THERE ſeems a Door opened to our Colony towards the Converſion of the Indians. I have had many Converſations with their chief Men, the whole Tenour of which ſhews there is nothing wanting to their Converſion, but one who underſtands their Language well, to explain to them the Myſteries of Religion; for as to the moral Part of Chriſtianity they underſtand it and aſſent to it, They abhor Adultery, and do not approve of Plurality of Wives. Theft is a thing not known among the Creek Nation, tho' frequent, and even honourable, amongſt the the Uchees. Murder they look upon as a moſt abominable Crime, but do not eſteem the killing an Enemy, or one that has injur'd them, Murder. The Paſſion of Revenge, which they call Honour, and Drunkeneſs, which they learnt from our Traders, ſeem to be the two greateſt Obſtacles to their being truly Chriſtians. But upon both theſe Points they hear Reaſon; and with reſpect to drinking of Rum, I have weaned thoſe near me a good deal from it. As for Revenge they ſay, as they have no executive Power of Juſtice amongſt them, they are forced to kill the Man who has injured them, in order to prevent others from doing the like; but they do not think that any Injury, except Adultery, or Murder, deſerves Revenge. They hold, that if a Man commits Adultery, the injur'd Husband is oblig'd to have Revenge, by cutting off the Ears of the Adulterer, which if he is too ſturdy and ſtrong to ſubmit to, then the injured Husband kills him the firſt Time that he has an Opportunity ſo to do with Safety. In Caſes of Murder, the next in Blood is obliged to kill the Murderer, or elſe he is looked upon as infamous in the Nation where he lives; and the Weakneſs of the executive Power is ſuch, that there is no other way of Puniſhment but by the Revenger of Blood, as the Scripture calls it. For there is no coercive Power in any of their Nations. Their Kings can do no more than perſwade. All the Power that they have is no more than to call their old Men and their Captains together, and to propound to them, without Interruption the Meaſures they think proper. After they have done ſpeaking, all the others have Liberty to give their Opinions alſo, and they reaſon together till they have brought each other into ſome unanimous Reſolution. Theſe Conferences in Matters of great Difficulty have ſometimes laſted two Days, and are always carried on with great Temper and Modeſty. If they do not come into ſome unanimous Reſolution, the Meeting breaks up, but if they are Unanimous, (which they generally are) then they call in the young Men, and recommend to them the putting in Execution the Reſolution, with their ſtrongeſt and moſt lively Eloquence. And, indeed, they ſeem to me, both in Action and Expreſſion, to be thorough Maſters of true Eloquence; and making Allowances for badneſs of Interpreters, many of their Speeches are equal to thoſe which we admire moſt in the Greek and Roman Writings. They generally in their Speeches uſe Similies and Metaphors. Their Similies were quite new to me, and generally wonderful proper and well carried on. But in Conferences among their chief Men they are more Laconick and conciſe. In fine, in ſpeaking to their young Men they generally addreſs to the Paſſions; in ſpeaking to their old Men they apply to Reaſon only. For Example, Tomo-chi-chi, in his firſt ſet Speech to me, among other Things ſaid, Here is a little Preſent; and then gave me a Buffalo's Skin, painted on the Inſide with the Head & Feathers of an Eagle. He deſired me to accept it, becauſe the Eagle ſignified Speed, and the Buffalo Strength. That the Engliſh were as ſwift as the Bird, and as ſtrong as the Beaſt; ſince like the firſt, they flew from the utmoſt Parts of the Earth over the vaſt Seas; and, like the ſecond, nothing could withſtand them. That the Feathers of the Eagle were ſoft, and ſignified Love; the Buffalo's Skin warm, and ſignified Protection; therefore he hoped that we would Love and Protect their little Families. One of the Indians of the Cherichee Nation being come down to the Governor upon the Rumour of the War, the Governor told him that he need fear nothing, but ſpeak freely. He anſwer'd ſmartly, 'I always ſpeak freely, what ſhould I fear? I am now among my Friends, and I never feared even amongſt my Enemies. Another Inſtance of their ſhort manner of ſpeaking was, when I ordered one of the Carolina Boat-men, who was drunk, and had beaten an Indian, to be tied to a Gun till he was ſober in order to be whipped; Tomo-chi-chi, came to me to beg me to pardon the Boatman, which I refuſed to do, unleſs the Indian, who had been beaten, ſhould alſo deſire the Pardon for him. Tomo-chi-chi deſired him ſo to do; but he inſiſted on Satisfaction by the Puniſhment of the Man; upon which Tomo-chi-chi ſaid, 'O Fonſeka (for that was his Name) this Engliſhman being drunk, has beat you; if he is whipt for ſo doing, the Engliſhmen will expect, that if an Indian ſhould inſult them when drunk, the Indian ſhould be whipt for it. When you are drunk you are quarrelſome, and you know you love to be drunk, but you don't love to be whipt.' Fonſeka was convinced, and begged me to pardon the Man. As ſoon as I granted it, Tomo chi-chi and Fonſeka ran and untied him; which I perceived was done to ſhew that he owed his Safety to their Interceſſion.

FOR-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Aug. 2. In our laſt Account from hence we took Notice of an Expreſs from the Auſtrian Netherlands, which occaſion'd a grand Council, at the Iſſue whereof Orders were immediately given for a Camp to be form'd at Pilſen in Bohemia, and all Officers to repair to their Poſts, to advance on the firſt Notice wherever the Imperial Court ſhall judge expedient; tho' we cannot venture to aſcertain any Thing touching the Diſpatches of the ſaid Expreſs, yet a Report is ſince current that a Skirmiſh has happen'd between ſome Imperialiſts and French Troops near Fribourg wherein ſome were kill'd & wounded on both Sides; So far is certain, the French in general are eager for Action, and would gladly ſhake off the Reins of what they call a pacifick Miniſtry: 'Tis no very great Wonder then if the Soldiery, intent on a War, have committed a raſh Act upon a ſlight or no Occaſion. Meanwhile tis aſſured that Court Wratiſlau having finiſh'd his Negotiations at Dreſden, will repair to Warſaw, with ſuch a Declaration as well ſtagger the Primate and Senators, unleſs they prefer a Scene of War in their Country. The Regiments gone to Pilſen, are thoſe of Konigſegg, Guido Staremberg, Harache Marulli, Seckendorf, and Grand Maſter: Infantry, Philippi and Kevenhiller; Dragoons Caraffa, Lanthieri, Lobkowitz, and the young Prince Eugene of Savoy's Regiment of Cuiraſſiers, together with the Regiment of Huſſars call'd Czunchenbegg; ſome other Regiments from Hungary are to reinforce the Camp beſides the Succors expected, as has been ſaid before, from ſeveral Princes of the Empire. 'Tis expected that as ſoon as the Court ſhall receive Advice of the ſaid Troops being all arrived at the Place abovementioned, Orders will be ſent for their advancing to the Upper Rihne, unleſs ſome pacifick Overtures ſhall intervene and ſtop their Progreſs.

London, Aug. 11. On Tueſday laſt Mr. Cotton, a young Gentleman of about 27 Years of Age, was married at St. Leonard's Church in Shoreditch, to Mrs. Morgan of Bethnal-Green, a Widow Gentlewoman of about 72 Years of Age, with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Dorſet Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will embark for that Kingdom the beginning of next Month.

Francfort, Aug. 20. Orders are come from Vienna for filling our Magazines with all Sorts of Proviſions. Yeſterday a Review was made of our Garriſon; they talk of reinforcing it: Meanwhile Recruits are raiſing here and in other Imperial Towns with great Diligence. The Inhabitants of the Country in the Palatinate, in Suabia, and the Country of Baden, begin to withdraw with their beſt Effects. They work on the Harveſt Night and Day, to get the Corn into ſtrong Places.

London, Aug. 23. On Tueſday laſt was a Meeting at Epſom of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Surrey, purſuant to an Advertiſement publiſh'd by the Speaker's Friends, at which where preſent the Right Hon. the Ld. Onſlow; Ld. Viſc. Palmerſtoun; Lord Viſcount Middleton; Lord Baltimore; the Hon. Henry Pelham, Eſq; (Brother to the Duke of Newcaſtle) Secretary at War; Thomas Walker, Eſq; Surveyor-General of the Crown Lands; Francis Fane, Eſq; King's Council; Sir Edmund Ellwill, Bart. Comptroller of the Exciſe; Sir William Clayton, Bart. Paul Docminique, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Trade; William Chetwynd, of Bedington, Eſq; Gen. Honeywood; Col. Montagu, Brother to the Earl of Halliſax; Col. Onſlow; Col. Folliot; Juſtice Blackerby; Juſtice Lawton; Nicholas Paxton Eſq; Mark Frecker, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Treaſury, &c. &c. &c. The Meeting was open'd by Mr. Chetwynd of Bedington, recommending Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; and Tho. Scawen, Eſq; the preſent Members, which was ſeconded by Lord Palmerſtoun; then the Speaker ſpoke himſelf, complimenting the People preſent, and declaring how willing he was to abide by their Deciſion; but was oppoſed by Mr. Newland, Member of Parliament for Gatton, who was for putting off the Meeting to another Time, ſaying, that it was too long before-hand, and another Seſſion for Probation: He was ſeconded by Mr. Walters (formerly Knight of the Shire for Surry) but Lord Baltimore reply'd, and was for abiding by the preſent Meeting; on which the Friends of Mr. Onſlow cry'd out Divide, Divide; and thoſe on the other Side cry'd out, No Exciſe, No Exciſe; and ſo the Meeting broke up in Confuſion, without coming to any Determination; only Mr. Scawen declared he would not join Intereſt with the Speaker.

Vienna, Aug 19. The Emperor has accepted the Conditions on which the King of Pruſſia has offer'd to unite his Forces to thoſe of his Imperial Majeſty, to check the French in caſe they invade the Empire; and has diſpatch'd Orders to the General, Count de Seckendorf, his Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, to ſign a new Treaty on that Subject with his Pruſſian Majeſty; purporting, amongſt other Things, that whereas moſt Part of the King's Troops, amounting to 50000 Men, will be drawn out of Pruſſia, Pomerania, and La Nouvelle Marche in Brandenbourg, his Imperial Majeſty, in Conjunction with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, engage on their Part, during a War, to guaranty the ſaid Countries from Inſults: Tis ſaid his Pruſſian Majeſty has alſo ſignify'd his Approbation of the Steps hitherto taken by the two Courts abovementioned, with Regard to the Affairs of Poland; and ſent Orders to his Miniſters at Warſaw to act in Concert with thoſe of Vienna and Petersbourg. They talk as if Prince Czartoriski appears diſpoſed to declare in favour of the Elector of Saxony,

Saxony. The Duke of Lorrain narrowly eſcap'd Miſchief at the late Hunting Match with their Imperial Majeſties at Neuſtadt: His Royal Highneſs taking a private Way alone in the Heat of the Chace, the Stag croſs'd before him; the Huntſmen ſhot ignorantly, and kill'd it juſt by his Side; the Prince had the Precaution to throw himſelf flat on the Ground at the firſt Apprehenſion of Danger, and eſcap'd with a ſlight Wound in his Shoulder: The Huntſmen coming up, were not a little ſurpriz'd to find what happen'd, and convey'd his Highneſs to the Caſtle: To the great Satisfaction of the Court, the Wound has had no ill Conſequence.

Extract of a Letter from Mittau, Aug 14.

General Laſci decamp'd on the 10th with the Ruſſian Army under his Command, and is marching actually into Poland by the Way of Janiſchken; he paſs'd through here two Days ſince, at the Head of the Regiment of Petersbourg Dragoons, with three other Foot Regiments. General Biron has taken another Route with 21 Regiments. Both the Generals are to join Troops at Janiſchken, about ſix Leagues diſtant, on the Frontiers of Poland; from thence they will proceed forthwith to Grodno, whither Lieutenant-General Sagreof, who is ſet out from Smolensko with three Regiments of Dragoons, twelve of Foot, and 2000 Coſſacks, is to repair in like Manner. Theſe Troops united together will compoſe an Army of 50,000 Men. All the heavy Artillery is gone from Smolensko to join the Army. General Laſci has two Lieutenant-Generals and two Major-Generals under him. General Luberas ſerves in the ſaid Army in Quality of Engineer and Director of the Artillery. The following is the Manifeſto which General Laſci cauſed to be publiſh'd on the Ruſſian Army's entering into Poland: *Whereas her Imperial Majeſty of* Ruſſia, *my Gracious Sovereign, has order'd me to enter Poland with the Army under my Command, know all whom it may concern, by theſe Preſents, that the Entrance of Ruſſian Troops into the Kingdom abovementioned, has no other Aim than to ſupport the Liberty, Rights, and Conſtitutions of the Republick, which every Body knows have been totally overturn'd in the late Dyet of Convocation, by Violences till then unheard of in the Republick; by the Suppreſſion of free Votes, wherein the Liberty of the Subject chiefly conſiſts; by Threats and other unfair Proceedings, which her Imperial Majeſty is not only obliged by the moſt ſolemn Treaties & Engagements with Poland to oppoſe in general, but at the ſpecial Inſtances of a great Number of faithful Patriots of all Conditions, made both in Writing and by Word of Mouth, is particularly engaged to ſee that ſuch, who without Regard to the true Intereſt of their Country, act wholly on private Views, depending on the Aſſiſtance of a foreign Power far diſtant from the Kingdom, proceed not at the next Election by Meaſures equally violent and hurtful to the Freedom of Suffrages, to the Choice of a King excluded for ever from the Crown by the Conſtitutions of the Republick, in order to maintain Peace both at Home and Abroad with Regard to Neighbouring Powers, and preſerve in the Republick the Freedom of chuſing, according to the ſettled Rights & Conſtitutions thereof, entire and untainted. Wherefore the Troops under my Command ſhall be no Charge to Inhabitants; and far from committing the leaſt Diſorder, ſhall pay ready Money for whatever they may have Occaſion for in their March. I am perſuaded that the Republick, as well as her Neighbouring Powers, will gratefully acknowledge the Affection which her Imperial Majeſty teſtifies hereby, and the great Service ſhe does at ſo great an Expence; and that the Natives will receive her Army, which comes only to their Aſſiſtance, with all due Marks of Friendſhip, as becomes faithful Allies, and give the Empreſs, my Miſtreſs, no Cauſe to diſtruſt their Honour and Gratitude. I hereby engage, by Order of her Imperial Majeſty, to protect all and every ſingle Perſon, and to ſuffer no Outrage to be done whatever. The Emperor of the Romans being equally induced to reſtore the oppreſs'd Liberty of the Republick, and to ſend Troops as well as her Czarian Majeſty to protect it, their ſaid Majeſties will, at the Inſtances of ſeveral Members of the Republick, ſignify their true Intentions, by an ample Manifeſto on that Head,*

Paris, Aug. 14. The laſt Advices from Spain are ſaid to bring Aſſurances that his Catholick Majeſty intends ſtill, before the Seaſon goes off, to attempt ſomething extraordinary with his Fleet; but what that is, our moſt refin'd Politicians ſeem at a Loſs to find out: They pretend new Negotiations on Foot, to keep the good old Lady, call'd Peace, alive; but according to all Symptoms ſhe lies in her Agony: Some add that our pacifick Cardinal has been to give her his laſt Bleſſing. They talk of the King's intending to ſuppreſs 12 Monaſteries in this City, and incorporate the Religious with thoſe of other Convents. Our Actions riſe but ſlowly.

Amſterdam, Sept. 4. By all the Accounts we have from Italy, both the Court of Rome and Republick of Genoa are in anxious Suſpence about the approaching Expedition of the Naval Armament of his Catholick Majeſty, the Drift whereof ſeems as much a Secret to them as it may be to the Weſtern Parts of Europe. The Pretence of reducing the Algerines is very plauſible, and it muſt be allowed is agreeable to the known Zeal of his Catholick Majeſty, but whether Intereſt may call another Way, a little Time will determine.

A tragical Account comes from Naples; The Family of Monte Calari is one of the moſt illuſtrious in that Kingdom; the eldeſt Son was ſtruck with the Charms of a Beauty of mean Birth; he marry'd her; his Mother, enrag'd at ſo diſproportionate a Match, got the amiable Bride ſtrangled in the Pride of her Conqueſt: The young Duke's Diſtreſſes were too heavy to be borne, his open Complaints betray'd

tray'd the cruel Secret: The Dutcheſs retired to her Country Seat for fear of a Diſcovery; but her Page and Valet de Chambre, ſuborn'd Villains in the Action, have made an ample Confeſſion, and left their Miſtreſs to appear before the Face of Juſtice.

London, Aug. 31. The Duties upon French Brandies imported in this & the two preceding Months, amounted to upwards of 200,000 *l.*

To give our Readers an Idea of the preſent Struggles in moſt Parts of the Kingdom, with a View to the next Election of Members of Parliament, we ſhall only inſtance in the Application made to the Freeholders for the County of *Kent*, whoſe Votes are deſir'd (on the Country Intereſt) for Lord VANE and Sir EDW. DERING, *being Gentlemen both well-affected to the preſent Conſtitution of the Government both in Church and State, zealous Oppoſers of the late* Exciſe Scheme, *and ſteady Aſſerters of the Religious and civil Rights of their Fellow-Subjects.*---- And their Votes are deſir'd (on the Court Intereſt) for Ld. MIDDLESEX, and Sir GEO. OXENDEN, Bart. *Being Gentlemen diſtinguiſhed for their Revolution Principles, and Affection for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of* Hanover; *Oppoſers of all Schemes for* unneceſſarily *encreaſing and perpetuating the unequal and heavy* Tax upon Land, *to the manifeſt* Wrong *and* Ruin *of the Country Intereſt, and ſtrenuous Advocates for the common Rights, Privileges and Liberties of* All *their Fellow-Subjects.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *November* 5. *Entred in.*

Scooner Judith & Rebecca, J. Clark, from New-Caſtle on Delaware, Brig. Jolly, S. Lawrence, from Dover.

Entred Out. Sloop Sailors Delight, C. Cornel, for Rhode-Iſland, Sloop Revenge A. Boſch, for Antigua, Sloop Lyon, E. Oliver, Sloop Friendſhip, J. Hunt, for Jamaica, Snow Jane, R. Wadland, for Barbadoes, Brig. Dolphin, R. Jeffery, Brig. Stephen & Eliz. J. Luſh for Ireland, Ship Albany, W. Bryant, for London.

Cleared. Sloop Riddel, G. Leacraft to Coracoa, Ship Dorſet, Wm. Oliver to Jamaica, Sailors Delight, Caleb Cornel, to Rhode-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, Novem. 8.

Sunday Night laſt a Houſe near the Church was broke open and robb'd. The next Day two Women and a Man were taken up upon Suſpicion, and ſome of the Goods being found in their Poſſeſſion, they were committed to Priſon.

We hear from Pickering in Cheſter County, that a little Girl about ſeven Years of Age, croſſing over that Creek, fell off the Foot Bridge and was drowned. Her Aunt who was with her narrowly eſcaped Drowning, in running in and attemptnig to ſave her.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards.

Snow Friendſhip, James Craige, from London.

Entred Out.

Scooner Brunſwick, Alexander Ewer, for Briſtol.
Ship Speedy, David Davis, for Lisbon.

Cleared.

Sloop Samuel, Iſrael Brownlow, to Jamaica.
Sloop Roſe, Samuel Spafforth, to Barbadoes.
Brigt. Briſtol Hope, Arthur Tough, to Briſtol.
Sloop Content, John Slummer, to St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Ann, David Whitney, to Dito.
Brigt. Ann, Thomas Ball, to Jamaica.
Ship Conſtantine, Edward Wright, to London.
Sloop Mary, John Poulton, Bermuda.

TO be ſold by publick Sale at the Court-Houſe in the Town of *Cheſter*, on the laſt Tueſday of this preſent Month of *November*, at three a clock in the Afternoon, by the Sheriff of *Cheſter County*, 160 Acres of rough Land, being four fifths of one equal and undivided third Part of 600 Acres of Land, lying in *Williſtown* in *Cheſter* County aforeſaid; As alſo 77 Acres of rough Land, being four fifths of 96 Acres one equal and undivided third Part of 289 Acres of Land lying in the Townſhip of *Goſhen*, in the County aforeſaid: Which Lands are the Lands of *James Trent*, Son and Heir of *William Trent*, late of *Philadelphia*, Merchant, deceas'd and taken in Execution at the Suit of *Samuel Preſton* and *Samuel Powel.*

November 6. 1733. *John Parry*, Sher.

Philadelphia, October 29. 1733.

RUN *away from on board the* Briſtol *Hope, Arthur Tough*, Maſter, a Servant Man belonging to *George Fleming*, named *John Hopkins*, he is pockfretten, and hath an Impediment in his Speech, ſhort white Hair, ſhort thick Neck, and is a chunky fellow, by Trade a Cook. He had on when he went away, a half-wore frize Coat, a ſort of ſilk Waſtcoat much torn, lightiſh blew Breeches, blew worſted Stockings and new round to'd Shoes.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and delivers him to the Workhouſe-keeper ſhall have *Forty Shillings*, Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Tho. Campbel*, in Sec. Street.

For Cape Fear, *directly*,

THE *Scooner* Anne, John Rice Maſter, now lying at the Crane Wharff, will ſail about the Middle of November, Freighters or Paſſengers may agree with ſaid Maſter, or with Mr. *Joſh. Grainger* in *Water-Street.*

THREE likely young Negroe Men fit for Town or Country Buſineſs To be Sold by *William Plumſtead.*

JOHN *Newinham* Apothecary, having lately arrived from *Ireland* with a Parcel of freſh Drugs which he imported from *London.* He keeps his Shop at Mr. *John Richardſon*'s in *Front-ſtreet*, where he gives conſtant Attendance.

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Pſalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Mony, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to ſave Bail harmleſs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promiſory Notes, *&c.* all the Blanks in the moſt authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had of the Publiſher of this Paper; who performs all other Sorts of Printing at reaſonable Rates.

THIS is to give Notice that John Wilkinſon, *BRUSH-MAKER, is lately removed from* Frontſtreet, *into* Secondſtreet, *next Door to the Sign of the* Boar's Head, *near the* Market. *He deſires all Planters, Storekeepers, Pedlars, and others, to ſave and gather all the Hog's Briſtles they can, and bring or ſend them to him, who will give from* Six Pence *to* Eight Pence *or* Ten Pence *a Pound, according as they are in Goodneſs, combed or uncombed, it being no more Trouble, when People are ſcalding their Hogs, than to take all the Briſtles that grow on the Back, and throw them from the reſt of the Dirt, and afterwards either comb them, or lay them by in the rough.* Note, *That he buys from the largeſt Quantities to the ſmalleſt, he uſing large Quantities every Week. He likewiſe buys good Woollen Thrums.*

At the ſame Place People may be furniſhed with all Sorts of BRUSHES; as Sweeping-Bruſhes, Scouring-Bruſhes, Linnens Weavers Bruſhes, Hatters Bruſhes, Whitewaſhers Bruſhes, Cloaths Bruſhes, Hat-Bruſhes, and all other Sorts of hard and ſoft Bruſhes, by Wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates. He had brought over a good Quantity of Engliſh, Iriſh, *and* Ruſſia *Briſtles, and furniſhes Shoemakers with all Sorts fit for their Uſe.*

To all Store keepers, Shalop Men and Pedlers in all Parts, to deſire all they Trade and Deal with, to bring in their Briſtles to them, ſo that they may gather large Quantities and ſend them to me, who will give the Price above-mentioned.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.